Improving the Permitting Process for Petroleum Infrastructure

Pipeline Safety Workshop
Spring 2007
Office of State Fire Marshall

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Siting Division
California Energy Commission



Overview

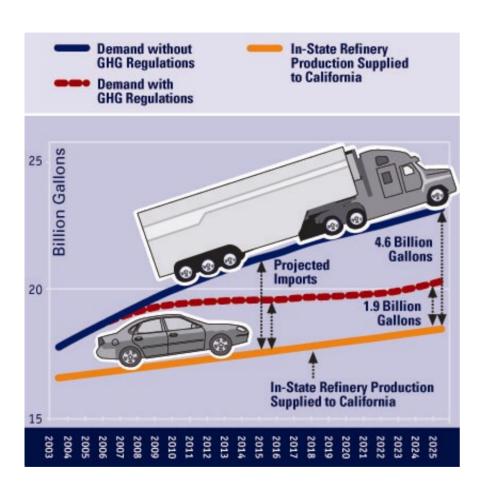
Concerns & why we care

Regulatory framework

 What we are hearing & suggestions for permitting process improvements



Concerns



- Growing demand for petroleum fuel products
- •CA's primary fuels for foreseeable future
 - Even with expanded use of renewables



Concerns

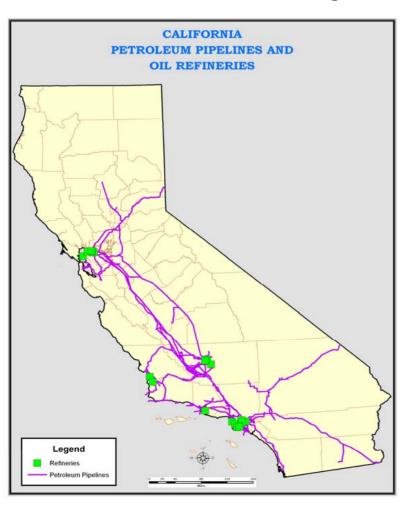
CA needs reliable & safe supply of fuels

Constraints lead to higher costs

 Need robust, environmentally & technologically sound infrastructure



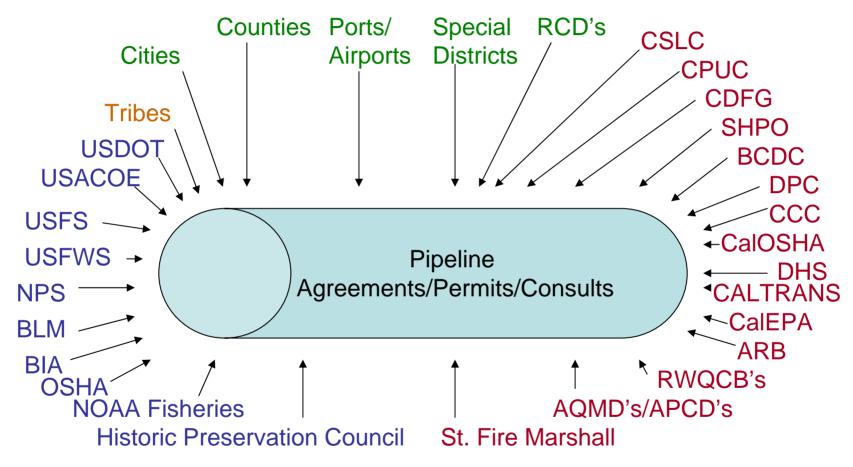
556,000 Miles of Petroleum Pipelines



- Cross 228 cities & 31 counties
- Ongoing maintenance, repairs & replacements
- •Future expansions for all fuels, including clean fuels
- Federal plans for energy transmission corridors
- Continuing need for permits



Onshore Petroleum Pipeline Regulatory Framework



Key:

Federal Agencies, Tribal Governments, Local Jurisdictions, State Agencies



Permitting Could Involve Any Of:

- 25 State/Federal Agencies
- 58 counties
- 478 cities
- 2,300 special districts
- 107 sovereign Native American nations



A Single Pipeline Could Require:

30 to 50 non-emergency:

- Permits
- Consultations
- Approvals
- Agreements/Leases
- Certifications...
- ...Depending on jurisdictions crossed



Permits

Federal/Tribes	State/Regional	Local
•Army Corps	•Caltrans	•Cities
Bureau of LandManagement	•Regional Water Boards	•Counties •Ports
•National Park Service	•Coastal Commission	AirportsSpecial Districts
•Fish & Wildlife Service	•Bay Conservation Dev. Commission	Opoolal Blothoto
•Tribes	•Air Quality Man. Districts	



Consultations

Federal/Tribes	State/Regional	Local
 NOAA Fisheries Advisory Council on Hist. Preserv. Tribal Monitors Fish & Wildlife Service Bureau of Indian Affairs 	 Historic Preservation Officer Air Resources Board Dept. of Fish & Game 	•Resource Conservation Districts



Leases/Agreements/Approvals

Federal/Tribes	State/Regional	Local
•Bureau of Indian Affairs	•Dept. of Fish & Game	•Cities •Counties
•Forest Service	•Fire Marshall – Office of Pipeline Safety	•Notification Centers
	Public UtilitiesCommission	
	•Lands Commission	

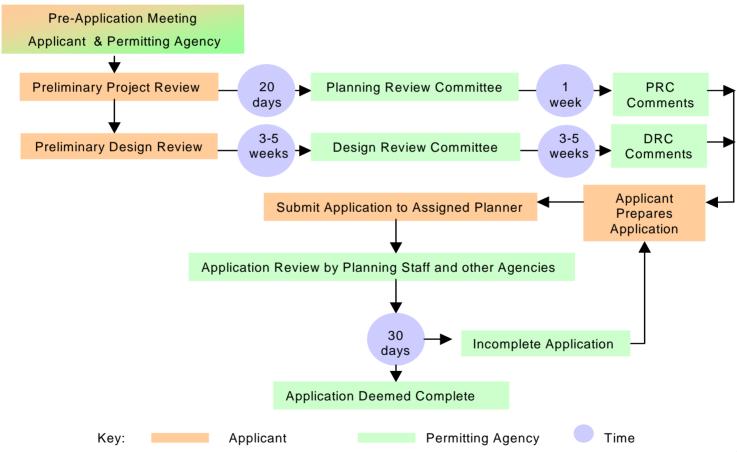


Certifications/Decisions/Determinations

Federal/Tribes	State/Regional	Local
•Lead NEPA Agencies	Lead CEQAAgenciesCoastalCommission	•Lead CEQA Agencies
	•Bay Conservation Dev. Commission	
	•Lands Commission	
	•Regional Water Boards	

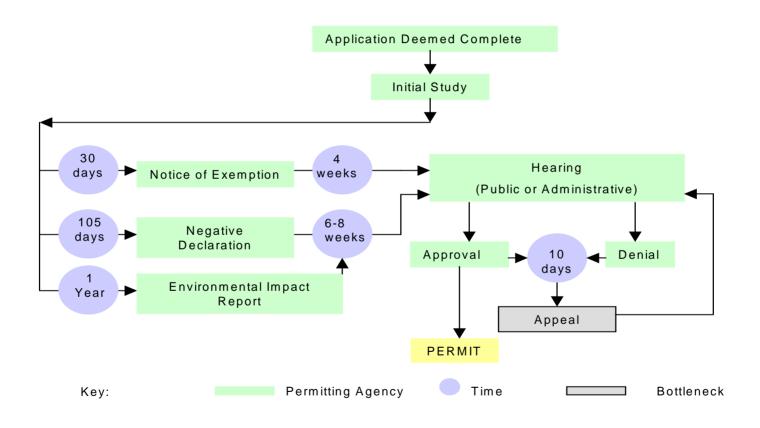


Typical Permitting Process Completing Application





Typical Permitting Process Post-Application





Typical Permitting Timeframes

- Non-emergency, exempt from CEQA
 - About 6 months

- EIR required:
 - 1.5 to ? Years
 - Dependent on complexity, location, number of required permits and level of controversy



Agencies Are Telling Us...

Reasons for permitting delays:

- Incomplete applications
- Disagreement on applicability of laws
- Lack of coordination among agencies
 - Redundant, multiple information requests
- Untrained/inexperienced staff



Reasons for permitting delays: (continued)

- Consultation delays
 - Sometimes can't identify "who's in charge" at an agency
- Inconsistent "decisions" by same agency
- Community concerns draw out CEQA process
- No information on statewide importance of projects



Possible Tools for...





Possible Tools...

- Federal DOT Repair Streamlining Process
- Pre-application meetings
- Agency partnering
- Coordinated agency reviews
- Joint agency working groups
- Staff trainings
- Staff hiring requirements



...Possible Tools

- Clear identification of/ accessibility to staff
 -Projects assigned to staff teams
- Project timelines/milestones
- Expedited reviews-usually requires more \$
- Clear criteria for decisions
- Publish agency "precedents"



California Energy Commission http://www.energy.state.ca.us

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